ALBANY.

NEW YORK CITY CHARTER-ELECTION REFORM-THE STATE PRISON SYSTEM—EXCISE BILL—STEAM ON THE CANALS—STATE BENEFICIARIES.

ALBANY, April 1.—All right-minded people in the metropolis will rejoice to learn that the City Charter cannot be rushed through the Senate as it was through the Assembly. A law to secure honest elections must first be adopted, and, accordingly, Senator Tweed to-day reported an amended bill for that purpose, which he requested should be immediately printed, so as to be ready for speedy action when the Legislature reassembles next week. It provides for minority representation in the Boards of Inspection in every election district, two of the Inspectors to be chosen by the people, and the Mayor to appoint as the third Inspector the person having the next highest rote, so as to let two parties have representatives in each Board of Inspectors. This, with the stringent provisions and penalties against fraudulent voting, seemingly satisfy most people who have xamined the bill in that respect. It is made the duty of the District-Attorney to prosecute all complaints rigor-ously and promptly, and Courts are required to permit no needless delay in punishing fraudulent voters, and all who connive at their villainies.

Senator Genet's bill for securing honest elections through the whole State was also reported by Senator Murphy, and now the probability is that circumstances will secure some improvements which will prevent a repetition of such frauds as were witnessed at the last

One of the most important movements in the Capitol to-day was the passage in the Senate of the concurrent solution in favor of a Constitutional amendment for improving our prison system, in which the Assembly will also probably concur. The matter is to be submitted to

also probably concurthe people at the next Fall election.

The concurrent legislative resolutions requisite to give
validity to the proposition of the Canal Board for reduction of tell were to-day made a special order for Tuesday

evening in the Senate.

The resolutions of Senator Tweed against the removal of the Navy-Yard from Brooklyn to New-London, and requesting our Congressmen to oppose the removal, will ubtless run through the Assembly on Monday evening as readily as they passed the Senate to-day. They set torth the advantages to the Government of retaining the yard where it is, and the injury lis removal would inflict in mechanics and other workingmen in New-York and

yard where and other workingmen in New-York and Brooklyn.

The arguments made to-day before the Senate Committee on State Prisons, chiefly concerning the abolition of contracts for prison labor, bring up some practical questions that are not easily answered. Senator Woodin brought one of these questions to a sharp point at the last session of the Committee. Mr. Graham concluded his argument by remarking that "the contract system had been a failure wherever it existed." Mr. Bergen was also heard with much attention by the Committee. He referred to the great expanse of sustaining the State Prisons, and the weight of taxation for that object. Our prison system is a failure, he said—a great pecuniary failure, and reform is needed, not only to protect outside labor, but to protect the tax-payer. At any rate, he wanted honest labor relieved from the degradation which the contract system imposed. Senator Woodin said that, as Mr. Bergen had evidently given such thought to the subjects before the Committee, it was desirable to know what plan he would propose for employing couviets in lieu of the contract system of hiring their labor to manufacturers. Mr. Bergen, like Mr. Ingraham, franky answered that he had no definite plan to "uggest, as it was really a o definite plan to suggest, as it was really

difficit point.

Dr. Wines, Agent of the New-York Prison Discipline Society, was present. He thought it might be advantageous to have a legislative committee investigate the condition of prisons through the State; but in view of all the difficulties, he thought it would be well to await legislative action on the proposed amendment to the constitution in reference to the prison system.

The Excise bill has not yet got beyond legislative control. When the Senate Committee of Conference reported to that body to-day objections were strongly urged against the course the Committee had pursued. It was alleged that no full and proper meeting had been held between the two Committees, and that at least two of the Assembly Committee, who are Republicans, had not been notified about any meeting, and that in short, the whole "Conference" matter was a mere farce. Disof the Assembly Committee, who are Republicans, had not been notified about any meeting, and that, in short, the whole "Conference" matter was a mere farce. Discussion was hot and emphatic, one of the Senators, saying he was too unwell to discuss the subject now, asked for postponement of final action on the bill till next week. Another Senator, from Buffalo, said that the bill had been amended by the Assembly in a way that his constituents on the frontier could not consent to; and he, too, insisted on having time for consideration. Senators Genet and Creamer were utterly opposed to delay. Senator Tweed proposed that time be given for fuller discussion, as some Senators desired; and, after a warm contest, the bill was made a special order for Tuesday evening next, after the bill concerning canal affairs should be disposed of.

The bill passed yesterday in Assembly for paying the present indebtedness (about \$50,000) of the "willard Asylum for the Insane," at Ovid was accompanied by remarks that added stringency to beneficence. A lesson is taught that will be useful in other cases. The bill for bills the Tuestees to create any further debts, under penalty of being rendered personally responsible for payment. This has provision had been inserted by the Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr. Steele, who originated the bill, moved to strike out this pointed clause, but Mr. Littlejohn insisted on retaining it—saying, for immediant the Committee that amount of appropriations, they must be held personally responsible.

The bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Museum of the second of the

ally responsible.

The bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Museum of Ars in New-York has been favorably reported by the Assembly Committee. Its promoters include a large number of propinent citizens. bly Committee. Its promoters and Railroad is in the of prominent citizens. The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad is in the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad is in the way of broadening its foundations by consolidating with several important short lines, and a bill to authorize such consolidation advanced to-day on its passage through the

The old directing the rains spirits banks—to examine them, either personally or by deputy, to warn their officers when any informalities are discovered, and to prosecute them) when I requisite—was to-day recommitted to the Eank Committee, on motion of Assembly man Alvord, for the purpose of being reported complete.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE......ALBANY, April 1.

For further improvement of Prospect Park, Brooklyn; relative to closing the Jamaica Plank Road in Brooklyn; also, relative to the Croton Aqueduct W.York. HUBBARD reported in favor of non-concurring in

the Assembly amendments to the bill facilitating the payment of taxes by Railroad Companies, and moved a Committee of Conference. Agreed to.

Appropriating money to the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane.

Relative to opening, widening, and extending streets to New York.

Relative to opening, water to be in New York.

To abelish the Metropolitan Police districts outside of To abelish the Metropolitan Police districts outside of Toy. To abolish the Metropolitan real terms of Troy.

New York and Brooklyn; also, to alter the map of Troy.

Adverse agreed to. Also, to amend the laws relating to York. Ordered to be printed immediately.

Respecting elections, other than for militia and town officers. lections.

In relation to elections in the City and County of New-

Mr. TWEED offered concurrent resolutions relative to the removal of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, which were adopted and ordered to be transmitted immediately to the Assembly. The resolutions are as follows:

Warrow. The removal of the fulted States Navy-Yard from Brooklyn, New York in New London, Connecticut, as proposed by a bill reported to the House of Representatives from the Committee on Naval Affairs, will seriously affect the interests of many mechanics and workingmen of the Cities of New York and Brooklyn; and.

Warrows. The present site presents unsurpassed advantages for naval depot, approximable at all seasons of the year, with a splebdd river front, great draughts of water, and perfect skelter, alike from storms and from a fore go for; and,

Whereas. The Government has expended millions of dollars for improvements of ravious kinds in the section of large ship-houses, work.

and from a fore git for; and, has expended millions of dollars for inmany from the foreign for; and, has expended millions of dollars for improvements of various kinds in the erection of large ship-houses, workshops, and officers' quarters, and the naval dry-dock, which took ten
years to complete, and which is confusedly the finest work of the kind
in the United States; therefore,
Resolved (of the Assembly condent). That our Senators in Congress be
instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their efforts to
defeat the bill mose before Congress contemplating the removal of the
United States Navy Yard from Brooklyn to New-London, Conn.
Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be
transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

transmitted to our Schalors and Representatives in Congress.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The concurrent resolution in favor of permitting the Canal Board to reduce the tolls 59 per cent below the rate of 1852 was taken up and debated briefly.

On motion of Mr. Hardenburgh, the subject was made the special order for Tuesday evening next.

HILS INVIOUCED.

To incorporate the International Emigrant Aid Society; relative to a police force in the First Assembly District of Westchester County.

The concurrent resolutions, proposing amendment to the State Constitution relative to prison management,

the State Constitution relative to prison management, were adopted—Yeas, 25; Nays, none.

The bill increasing the salary of Canal Appraisers to \$3,000 a year, and \$1,000 for traveling expenses, was lost by a vote of 11 to 14, and a motion to reconsider was tabled.

Facilitating the construction of the Cayuga Lake Rail-

road.
Mr. TWEED reported a bill in relation to elections in the City and County of New-York.
Mr. MURPHY reported a General Election bill applicable to the whole State.
The resolution from the House asking a Conference Committee on the Excise bill was taken up.
Mr. CREAMERImoved that the Senate agree to the Monte appropriate.

amendments.

LEWIS moved to lay the motion on the table.

st, 14 to 17.

4r. CHAPMAN moved to adjourn. Lost, 14 to 18.

4r. TWEED moved a postponement of the subject unTuesday evening, and that the same be made the Mr. GENET moved to make it Tuesday morning. Lost,

2 to 24.

Mr. Tweed's motion prevailed, 27 to 2.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. FIELDS introduced a bill defining the Mr. FIELDS introduced a bill defining the daties of the Attorney-General in taking proceedings against Corporations for violation of restrictions in their charters. A large number of local bills were referred to sub-Committee of the Whole, to be reported compiete: Appropriating \$1,500 to repair the road across the Onondaga Reservation; regulating pagabrokers and rate of Interest; also to prevent the destruction or injury to baggae in the City of New York; also the Utica Recorder's Court bill; also to secure a just division of debtors' estates to creditors; amending the net for transportation of packages, etc., between New York and Brecklyn; amending the net to give expression to the public confidence in the present sensor under the proposition to any measures at Albany to disolace them.

to provide for the completion of Gowanus Canal in Brooklyn; the Yonkers Water Supply act; amending the Charter of the Masone-Hail Association of Williams-burgh; chartering the Widows' and Orphans' Association of New-York; amending the Charter of the St. Luke's Hospital Society of New-York; amending the act authorizing Societies to bind out children in their charge, by requiring them to keep records of destination, etc; to protect commercial and manufacturing interests; incorporating the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad Bridge Company, the bridge running from Gattenberg above Jersey City to Fifty ninth-st., or that vicinity, in New-York; incorporating the Richmond County Storage Company.

Company.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading: Amending the charter of the City of Brooklyn; amending the laws relative to the care of lunatics, and requiring the laws relative to the care of lunatics, and requiring permission for visitations to private asylums.

The Senate concurrent resolutions against the removal of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, as proposed by the National Government being received, Mr. CULLEN rose to debate them, and they were laid over under the rule.

Providing for the election of Commissioners of Public Schools, and for the Government of the Board of Education of Brooklyn; fixing the compensation of County Treasurers at one per cent of amounts received and paid our by them. Rehance," said Mrs. Bullard, "is a trait which we women generally lack, and many women are actually proud of women boast of their inability to do anything useful. There are women who could not think of going upon a

or by them.

Mr. KILHAM moved to make it one-half per cent.

Mr. ALVORD stated that this act met the approval of
the Controller, and he had requested it as simply fixing
y law a compensation which had always been paid to
the County Treasurers.

Mr. Kilham's motion was rejected.

Making provisions by which railroad companies can
ake land where an agreement with its owner cannot be

Making provisions by which rairoad companies can take land where an agreement with its owner cannot be reached; appropriating \$15,000 to the 55th Regiment, Na-tional Guard, to pay for uniforms and equipments used by it in the late war.

Mr. NELSON brought in a bill to charter the Emigrant

Mr. NELSON brought in a bilt to charter the Aid Society of the United States.
Adjourned until Monday evening.
The following is the bill introduced by Mr. FIELDS and subsequently reported to-day:

First: Any rairead corporation within this State which has bereto-fore charged, or authorized, or permitted to be charged, or which shall do so hereafter for a period of 90 days or more, a greater aum per mile for the lare of passengers than that hinted by the law, shall be deemed and is hereby declared to have forfeited its corporate rights and privi-

nd: It shall be the duty of the Attorney General, upon the filing

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. There was an error in the announcement of the day for holding the Democratic State Convention to prepare for the Judiciary election; it is to be held on the 27th of April instead of the 21st.

WESTCHESTER-SUPERVISORS.

VIRGINIA.

TWO MAYORS IN RICHMOND-ELLYSON REFUSES TO SURRENDER.

RICHMOND, April 1 .- It has been quiet in the city to-day. Ellyson has gone on exercising the functions of Mayor without interference from the United States authorities. So also has Chahoon. The police of both Mayors are on the streets to night. This morning Elly son's police surrendered the Second Station-House to son's police surreintered the second station-house to Chaboon by mistake of their instructions. Chaboon made two demands for possession of the City Hall to-day, but Ellyson refused to give it up.

This evening the matter was taken into the State Courts by Ellyson, and Judge Weltford of the Circuit Court granted a manianus, and issued an injunction re-straining Chaboon from exercising the duties of Mayor.

MARYLAND.

NEGRO VOTERS REGISTERING.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—To-day the registration of negroes under the Fifteenth Amendment was begun in Towsentown, the County seat of Baltimore County, seven or eight miles from this city. The registration is preparatory to the town election which takes place on Monday next. The town has recently been incorporated and the election will be the first under the new charter. It is estimated that the negroes will form about one-sixth of the voters of the town. This is the first instance of the parations for qualifying them as voters. The House of Delegates of the State Legislature has already passed a bill complying with the requirements of the Fifteenth Amendment and which will probably pass the State Sension.

Seesion.

See New Mayor April 1.—To-day the registration of close of persons benefited by the Amendment were indebted under Providence to the men of ideas and the men of decision of persons benefited by the Amendment were indebted under Providence to the men of ideas and the men of decis for that advanced step in eivilization. During the ware lipsed the star of Louis, and believed in the divine right of kings! We can afford to smile at modern to smile of the prival each of the star of Louis, and believed in the divine right of kings! We can afford to smile at modern the registration. During the ware lipsed the star of Louis, and believed in the divine right of kings! We can afford to smile at modern the registration of colored people in Maryland, or of preparations of colored people in Maryland, or of preparations for qualifying them as voters. The House of Delegates of the State Legislature has already passed a bill complying with the requirements of the Fifteenth Amendment and which will probably pass the State Senate to-morrow, as the Legislature has already passed a bill complying with the requirements of the Fifteenth Amendment and which will probably pass the State Senate to-morrow, as t NEGRO VOTERS REGISTERING.

NEW-HAVEN, April 1.—The Republican meeting which was to have been held this evening was adjourned in consequence of the sad accident at the folding-chair factory, which has cast a gloom over the city. Resolutions of sympathy with those who were, suffering were passed and a subscription taken up for the relief of

Norwich, April 1.—The Republicans here have nominoted ex-Senator Foster and Thaddeus Gooden to represent the town in the next Legislature.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Executive Committee of the General Republican Central Committee met last night and elected the following officers for the year: President, Benjamin F. Manierre; Secretaries, George F. Cuchman and Abraham Brown (both reflected). The General Committee will meet at Albany on Thursday.

The VIIth Assembly District Union Repubican Association held a very largely-attended meeting last evening, Joseph Forbes, President, in the chair, and George E. Hill, Secretary. An entire new constitution and by-laws were adopted after some debate. Joseph and by-laws were adopted after some debate. Joseph W. Howe presented a resolution recognizing the consolidation of the Republican party in this city, and the admission of their representation into the General Committee, recognizing the Association as the regular one. The resolution congratulated the Republicans of the city and State upon the establishment of unity and harmony; denounced those who rebelled against the action of the General Committee; prophesied parity of primary elections among Republicans, in the future, in their districts, advocated giving all equal voice in caucus and upon every occasion; and commended and supported the Administration of President Grant. The following were chosen a committee to prepare an address to the electors of the district; Joseph W. Howe, Thomas E. Stewart, and William P. Riebardson. H. N. Twombley, J. W. Green, S. L. Condit, W. H. Leslie, and John Walker were chosen a Committee on Membership.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the Town Commissioners and other stockholders of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, to the number of upward of 300 persons, representing over \$5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Company, the following resolution was introduced by Henry E. Fisher of Delaware County, and

unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The inhabitants and tax-payers of the Midland Counties have for many years paid taxes for public works and improvements in other portions of the State and have received no corresponding benefits in return;

and have received no corresponding benefits in return; and "Whereas. The people of these counties have recently contributed over \$6,000,000 in money toward the construction of a great public work, which promises not only to develop and give railroad communications to those counties, but to furnish a great through route to the North and West, adding greatly to the wealth and prosperity of all sections of our State; and "Whereas. There is still needed and required about the sum of \$1,500,000, to complete the heavy tunneling and the work through the counties of Delaware and Sulivan, in order to speedily complete the line to New York City, and for which som application is being made to the Legislature of the State; therefore, be it "Eccolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that these counties have a just and meritorious claim upon the Legislature for the small appropriation asked, and, fully believing that the State will receive, in increase of wealth and in taxes paid upon such increase, many times the amount of this appropriation, we respectfully, but earnestly, ask that this demand of \$1,500,000 be appropriated to aid in the completion of the said New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad. Diches DeWolf, Chairman. Oncida, New-York, March 26, 1870.

A jocomotive on the Boston and Fitch-

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

BROOKLYN WOMAN'S CLUB.

WOMAN'S "SELF-RELIANCE"-MADAME DE SE-VIGNE-WOMEN AS VOTERS. The regular fortnightly meeting was held vesterday afternoon. At the Board meeting several new members were admitted, and Miss Nelly Hutchinson was elected Corresponding Secretary. A report in reference to the renting of a Club House was read, and it was determined to let the matter rest until next Autumn. A large number of ladies were present. Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard gave an essay on "Self-Re-

liance," which was enthusiastically received. "Seif-

of possessing it. It is no uncommon thing to hear

journey unattended by a masculine escort. Others as-

sure you that they could never by any possibility earn their own living. If a kind Providence had not furnished them with one or two of the masculine gender to supply them with food and raiment, they must inevitably perish. Who has not heard all this in substance, if not in these precise words, fall from the lips of women who, while uttering such nonsense, evidently considered themselves most charmingly feminine. These women have been dwarfed in their faculties and energies by a false training. In our moral ideas we are largely the creatures of circumstance. There is a subtile public sentiment pervading every community which affects to a greater or less degree every member of it. How many good and pious women fully believed that the institution of Slavery was a most natural and justifiable one? Why, then, should it surprise us that sensible people accept the prevalent idea that to be helpless and good for nothing but ornament is to be truly womanly? That this is the general opinion no thought ful woman will deny. If a woman loses her nearest male relatives the common remark is that she has lost her natural protectors, and she is pitied as we pity a little family of young and helpless orphans. But who ever heard of sympathy for a young man expressed on any such terms ! For self-reliance society exacts of a man. Weak dependence is a meanness; one's very instinct rebels against it. It is a galling thing for any one possessing a particle of self-respect, and nothing but physical or mental incapacity can justify possessing a particle of self-respect, and nothing but physical or mental meapacity can justify it. This which is true of a man is equally true of a woman. In the matter of dependence the same fruits are produced in the character of man and woman alike. In both we find the same cringing servility, and the same petty meanness which must always follow the loss of self-respect. Helpiess dependence is almost as bad in its effect upon the character as slavery. The human parasite has no longer an individuality of his own. How many women, the wives of wealthy men, would venture to spend one hundred dollars without their husband's sanction! In how many homes is the wife the regulator of the household expenses, in how many cases does she know the exact pecuniary resources of her husband! But, say you, how many women are fit for these responsibilities it very few. Many a man who loves his wife has very little respect for her judgment, and is quite right in his estimate of her character. The remedy we would suggest is that women should fit themselves and their daughters for active participation in the duties of life. A man or woman must have had some experience in earning money to know its value and to understand how to spend it judiciously. Women must first be roused to the necessity of educating their sons and daughters to habits of self-reliance, and then taught the best methods of cultivating this most desirable quality. The mothers of our race must be its educators. But, alas' how unsufficial even the host conscientions of us perform our task: It would seem that many women spent their time in the youth of their children in unlitting them for all usefulness; in repressing their individuality, and in destroying their power for self-help." Mrs. Bullard thought that the children of the rich suffer the most from these folices and weaknesses of their parents. They are put his to the hands of nurses to be waited on and to be made "curled darlings." Miss Virginia Townsend, the petite novelus; read a charming essay upon "The of the rich suffer the most from these folines and weaknesses of their parents. They are put into the hands of
nurses to be waited on and to be made "curled darlings."

Miss Virginia Townsend, the petite novelest, read a
charming essay upon "The Times of Mine. De Sevigné."

"One lays down these wonderful letters of the witty
Frenchwoman," said she, "with a smile and a sigh," a
little wiser and a little sadder for the reading. Those
were seething, troublous times in which she lived. That
marvelous court of Louis XIV, was then in the morning
glow of its pride and splendor. In its enchanted atmosphere, amid the most brilliant men and women of the
court, Mine. De Sevigne moved, one of its most graceful
and interesting flures. Almost every line of her letters
has a instorical value. They are living, breathing men
and wemen here, and we share their jovs and sorrows.
There was something beside dancing to flutes in those
days even. There was Fonguet, poor Fonquet, Louis's
friend and minister. What a dreadful full that was!
Then there was La Valliere, young, beautiful, gracious,
tender. Martin says truly enough of her, 'She
was not the mistress, but the lover of Louis,'
What a pathetic history her's is, followed
to its said close in the Carmelite Convent.
Last but not least comes Mine. de Maintenon. This
woman, caim, smooth, dignified, never ruffled, never
perplexed, is a baffling study. How the rapid lines of
De Sevigné's letters quiver and sparkle with life and
wit! They have kept their fine flavor like old wine
through a couple of centuries. What Cabinet pictures
she gives us of great historic characters. With all her
vivacity and sweetness, her clear intellect, the wit like
the flash of sabers, that might have slashed like
them also had it not beam for the soft heart
underneath. What a good Frenchwoman she is! How
devoutly she werehiped the star of Louis, and believed
in the divine right of kings! We can afford to smile at
her talk of the Prince of Orange and that 'most enthem also had it not beam for the soft

President remarking that she had taken her ideas of the unpolitical associations from Mrs. Croj's Parliament. It would be very delightful if women could achieve all those desirable results mentioned by Miss E, without storming the citadel for the vote. A member said that women can't be in the political arena with men and attend to their duties as wives and mothers. Another member, of apparent suffrage sympathies, desired to know why, if girls were educated to become wives and mothers, boys were not specially educated to be husbands and fathers. The President inquired what was to be done with the women who will never be wives and mothers. She felt anxious about them. A bright, poetic dame said that she and her husband held different political opinions, and that they continually tried to convert each other. She had never succeeded in influencing him but once. That was when she lectured him on the Chicago platform until he heard the planks crack, and then he voted for Lincoln.

THE NEW LADY LECTURER. MISS EDGARTON THINKS WOMEN NEED OTHER

THINGS MORE THAN THE BALLOT. Miss Lillian S. Edgarton, Debutante No. Three, made her first appearance in New-York last evening, at Cooper Institute. The young lady is tall, of graceful figure, fair hair, bright eyes, and regular features. She appeared upon the stage strikingly but tastefully attired. Mr. Greeley, in introducing her, said: There has been a good deal of discussion on woman's sphere and her work, and much of it seems to me unprofitable. Her work is what she can do usefully and well, and must be determined by trial." Miss Edgarton began the reading of her essay in a resonant contralto tone, with well modulated inflections, and striking dramatic gesticulations.

Woman is coming, she said, but not in the way asserted by the ladies of the suffrage ranks. She thought that there was danger in getting the ballot before woman was prepared for it. She should calmly receive it when it omes, but others must ask for it. Those who have little confidence in woman's self-helping ability, and who look upon Government as the source of illimitable benevolence, commit three grave mistakes: First, they underrate woman's power and possibilities; second, they would purify politics by increasing the number without improving the quality of the voters; third, they expect from woman legislation what it might not accomplish.

purify politics by increasing the number without has proving the quality of the voters; third, they expect from woman legislation what it might not accomplish. Those who wish to enter a new profession have only to show energy and qualifications. If women want the ballot let them show that they can legislate. There are no handculfs strong enough to the women's hands if they have brains to use them. Women must cultivate the power to think and act for themselves. Repudiating the idea of leaning upon a husband, they propose the remedy of leaning upon the laws. Men in combining wear off their prejudices and are liberalized. Women's opinions are never united, and they never cooperate with their fellow-women. The attraction of women is the attraction of repulsion, not of cohesion.

She advocated the formation of associations of women which should consider and discuss important questions relating to the welfare of women, but it should be extended in every direction brunging practical and educational aid. She acknowledged for women no inferiority to men, for there is equality in difference. Woman's first and highest right is to be a complete and full-fledged woman. She is subject to no being but her God. Women are not in their present state of development competent to act as legislators, again referring to her proposed associations of women, she indicated the various good works which they might accomplish. They could create a public sentiment against intemperance, they could infanten the dignity of woman's linds, correct the abuses of hard employers, and see that confortable homes be provided for working-women. These combinations of women could practically banish coid and hunger. Legislation cannot affect, wages, but public opinion can affect employers. Women will never get the ballot until the majority want it. If they would gain moral and intellectual power, they themselves must strike the blow. To be consistent in their appeals, the women should miss on the moral and intellectual yetting qualifications. If it is desi elements which make the party man in a tenfold degree equal good of all.

And now that you have at heart the education of your children, that they should grow up in that knowledge of his vote for a glass of whisky. Bridget might do the same for love of a bright purple bonner with blue strings. She

emphatically advocated educated suffrage. In view of a career of women lobbyists and women repeaters in New-Jersey it was not unsafe to take it for granted that what corrupts man corrupts woman. She hoped that the trial would never occur. Woman in politics would be subject to the bribery of her feelings. She is superior to man in the intensity of her affectional nature. The suffragists declare that women must hold office. As every how is trained to anticipate becoming a Judge or President, so every girt will be trained to like possibilities. Home, with all its hallowed associations, already too much neglected, will be made almost uneadurable. The suffrage leaders claim that universal suffrage will give woman greater self-respect and freedom. If they are now slaves to fashion, they will then be greater slaves to party. Woman must first acquire independence of thought, and then exert it; and if she lacks this in entering the political arean, she cannot get it there. She thought that privileges of the sex were all-sufficient, and deprecated the expression by women of unauthorized and unkind expressions of opinion regarding other women. Lexislation which was unjust to women is fast disappearing. All that should be asked is domestic and social equality, with the abolition of a few disabilities in law. With equal education woman herself would solve every problem. emphatically advocated educated suffrage. In view of a

disabilities in law. With equal education woman herself would solve every problem.

Referring to the idea of the Suffrage people that the ballot would be the grand panacea for every evil, she said that they would never be fit for that ballot while they maintained this golden dream. They should want the ballot, if at all, only when they will be prepared for it. They should all bear in mind that they were to be the framers and formers of character, the arbiters of society, the moral lawgivers of the race, and if never queens on political thrones, vexed with party strife, fretted and disappointed with the rivalries of politicians, or perhaps disgraced and dishonored by party intrigue, they would still be queens on domestic and social through, with little fear of insurrection among their subjects or of banishment from their dominnons. She concluded by predicting the triumphant close of woman's struggies toward self-help.

ing the triumphant close of woman's sympathetic. The self-help.

The audience was large and quite sympathetic. The Woman's Parliament was represented on the platform by Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Blake, and Mme. Democret and husband. A sprinkling of woman suffrage believers was observable in the audience. So much incensed did one of these become with Miss Edgarton's ideas of the ballot, that she walked out, remarking that "she wasn't going to stay there any longer to listen to such stuff!"

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

CONTINUATION OF THE JUBILEE AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The rejoicings of the colored people of this city on account of the proclamation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution were continued yesterday. The Bethel in Sullivan-st, last night was crowded to excess. At 8 o'clock, the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Turpin, addressed the assemblage, and said it was not a public meeting in the sense that there should be any clapping of hands or stamping with feet. However, a very little of the former might be excusable, but he hoped there would be none of the latter. The hymn, "From all that dwell below the skies," was sung. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Daniel Vanderbilt. The hymn, "Am I a soldier of the Cross ?" was then sung, after which the Rev. Mr. Ray read the 107th Psalm, as appropriate for the

The Rev. Mr. Turpin now announced that Mr. Charles H. Thomas, the first male graduate of color from the High School in this city, would read the Fifteenth High School in this city, would read the Fifteenth Amendment and the President's Proclamation, and the young man did so clearly and distinctly. When Mr. Thomas had taken his seat, the hymn "Blow, ye trumpets, blow," was sung. The Rev. Mr. Butler followed with an address, in the course of which be said, if this were a political meeting I would say "fellow-citizens," but being a religious meeting I say "my dear friends." A few years ago two colored men met in a hall in this city, and they railled at the sound of a drum and fife. Those men met to help in putting down the Rebellion. You remember how quietly they dispersed, being driven away by the police. I A Voice—"That's true; I was one of them." But last night the colored people marched with fife and drum through the streets, and cheered every one who was worth cheering, and not a word was said to them. I tell you that was an evidence to us that the world moves. (Applause. I He felt, some time ago, like the Irishman, who, bothered with the cry of "A good time coming," at last asked, "Misther, can you tell me the date of the good time coming i" But now he felt that it was come. A Rebel General had told him that he believed there would be anarchy and confusion in the North the time Rebellion was commencing, until the General, passing his plantation, once heard his—shall I say it! Several voices, "Say it."]—niggers singing, "Rock me to sieep in Abraham's bosom," by which the General thought Abraham Lincoln was meant, until corrected. A good sizer said to him, the other day, she had almost got wearled waiting for the Fifteenth Commandment, for it commands the Rebel hordes of the South and the Copperheads of the North to stand back. [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. Butler continued for some time, provoking occasionally the mirth of the house to the highest.

At the close of the service, the scenes in the streets of the might before were repeated. A procession was formed, and the Rev. Mr. Turpin and other prominent colored citizens were honored with a serenade. Amendment and the President's Proclamation, and the

ACTION OF THE COLORED CITIZENS OF BROOK-LYN.

At the meeting of colored citizens of Brooklyn, in the Bridge-st Methodist Church, to consider the nost feasible plan to celebrate the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, Dr. Ray, the Chairman, introduced Mr. George W. Bungay, who said that the four millions of persons benefited by the Amendment were indebted

REJOICINGS IN WASHINGTON-CONGRATULATORY CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT AND SENATOR SUMNER.

WASHINGTON, April 1.-A committee appointed at a meeting of the First Ward Republican Club ast night waited on President Grant to-day, and tendered him their thanks, on behalf of the colored people, for making the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment the subject of a message to Congress, and for the interest he had manifested in promoting their political and social interest. The committee tendered him a serenade, for which the President thanked them and said that it would afford him pleasure to receive them to-night. Accordingly, at 81 o'clock this evening, a large crowd gathered before the Executive Mansion, when the band played "Hail to the Chief," and the President, accompanied by J. W. Forney, representing the Republican Association, appeared at the door of the Executive Mansion. After repeated applause at the appearance of the President and the introduction to him of the Committee, Col. Forney, on behalf of the Republican citizens, announced to the President that they called upon him to express their profound gratification for the proclamation which seals the great work of their emanicipation.Col. For-ney also briefly described the beneficient results which would ensue to the race by the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. Fo this the President responded as fol-

lows:
I can assure those present that no consummation since
the close of the war affords me so much pleasure as the
ratification of the XVth Amendment to the Constitution
by three-founths of the States of the Union. I have felt
the greatest anxiety ever since I was called to this house
to know that this was to be secured. It looked like the
realization of the Declaration of Independence. | Applause.] I cannot say as much on this subject as I would have to, not being accustomed to speaking, but I thank you for your presence this evening.

When the applause which greeted the President's remarks had subsided, Vice-President Colfax, who was present, was called upon. He made a short address, assuring those present that his heart was with them ingratitude for the proclamation which has declared to the people of this Republic and to the people of the world the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Leaving the Executive Mansion, the party, who were in carriages and omnibuses, proceeded to Senator Sum-ner's residence. That gentleman was vociferously cheered upon his appearance, and made the following re-

cheered upon his appearance, and made the following remarks:

Fellow-Crizens: I congratulate you upon the great result that has been accomplished. For years my hope and object has been to see the great promise of the Declaration of Independence changed into performance, to see that declaration become a reality. [Cheering.] This at last is mearly accomplished. I do not say entirely accomplished for it is not. It is my nature, fellow-citizens, to think mow of what remains to be done; to think more of our duties than of our triumphs, and only to-day I have heard from Philadelphia of a decision in a Court of Jestice that a person of foreign birth could not be naturalized in this country because of color.

This is na pursuance of one of those old statutes of the days of Slavery before the word "white" becan to be stricken from the laws. Repeatedly from my seat in the Senate I have made appeals for the abregation of that word from the laws. I have now a bill before the Judiciary Committee to strike this word from our naturalization laws. What the Committee will do remains to be seen. I need not say that I shall impress upon the Senate the importance of passing this bill. It remains, further, that equal rights shall be secured in all the public conveyances and on the railroads in the United States, so that no one shall be excluded by reason of color. It also remains that you here in Washinston shall complete this equality of rights in your common school. You all go together to vote, and any person may find a seat in the Senate of the United States, but the child is shut out of the common school on account of color. This discrimination must be abolished. All schools must be even to all without distinction of color. In accomplishing this you will work not only for yourselves, but will set an example for all the land and most especially for the South. Only in this way can your school system be extended for the equal good of all.

Aid now that you have at heart the education of your children.

this is accomplished. Your school system must be founded on equal rights, so that so one shall be excluded on account of color. In this way human rights will be best established.

established.

And I would remind you, atthough this has not been accomplished, the victories already are the assurances that all which should be done will be done. You have advanced step by step until you have reached your present position. And now it only remains that you should continue to the end carnest, faithful, and determined, then will the whole work be done. Betarring you my sincere thouks, I offer my felicitations on this occasion, and bid you good night."

Gen. Fermont, was next visited, but made no speech

Gen. Fremont was next visited, but made no speech, merely thanking the Committee who visited him for the compliment.

The residence of Secretary Fish was next reached. Secretary Boutwell, who was present, shared with the Secretary of State in the compliments of the evening. Urgent calls were made upon both these gentlemen for a speech, and, after appearing upon the portico of the dwelling, Secretary Fish humorously remarked that he was much indebted for one visit on this inclement night, and that if he ever indulged in speech-making he would

and that if he ever indulged in specta-maxing he would do so to night.

He would, however, have the pleasure in presenting a gentleman who had made many and good ones. He therefore introduced Secretary Boutwell, who said he was disinclined to make a speech on this occasion which had brought them together, which was only second to the Proclamation of Emancipation. Without that the Fifteenth Amendment would not have called; but the Emancipation Proclamation had made the Fifteenth Amendment practicable.

The long series of trials have culminated in the rights of the whole people without regard to race or color; but now that they had adopted the doctrine of the equality

The long series of trais have culminated in the rights of the whole people without regard to race or color; but now that they had adopted the doctrine of the equality of all men before the law, let them see that the foundation we laid for the general welfare of the whole people, which can only be secured by the establishment of an universal system of education which, in this country, would become an example of the strength of republican government.

In the course of his remarks, he aliuded to the advantages which accrued to the people by free education, the pulpit, and the press, and in concluding his brief speech he said: "We may safely anticipate for our country a degree of prosperity and power which has not been enjoyed by any nation in modern times, and as far as this serenade is in any sense complimentary to me, I thank you all."

The crowd cheered Secretary Boutwell, and then proceeded to the residence of Gen. Butler, who was not at home. At a late hour they started to serenade Scuator Revels, Mayor Bowen, and others.

NORTH RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Empire Transportation Company have rebuilt, extended and greatly improved the wharf at Pier No. 38, and over the entire area have erected a substantial and handsome building for a freight depot. The frame timbers are of oak and spruce, very heavy, and the sides are sheeted with corrugated iron The length of the the great main peer is 600 feet and the width 60 feet at extreme end. The street front is 155 feet in width, with an L (on which the old "Red Fort" formerly stood) about 200 feet square. The entire area of land covered i about 200 feet square. The entire area of land covered is over ten acres, and in size nearly rivals the St. John's. Park, H. R. R. freight depot. All the business of the Empire Line at this city is done there; cars are floated over on barges, eight on each, unloaded and loaded directly alongside of the wharf. This system was commenced by the Empire Company and is in successful operation by the Eric and New Jersey roads at their docks below. The front of the building is two stories high and about 40 feet wide, which affords ample space for offices for clerks. The exterior of the building is handsomely ornamented with carved and painted devices emblematic of the business. The cost of this improvement was nearly \$40,000.

of the business. The cost of this improvement was nearly \$400,000.

By far the most magnificent and substantial mark along West-st. is the new iron Ferry-House of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. It is at the foot of Desbrosse-st., near the buildings of the People's Line of steamers. The front width is its feet, and the depth 50 feet. The hight is 42 feet. The form is that of a triple arcade, the supports being of round columns. The windows, roof, gables, copings, etc., are plain, and the entire style is modest and pleasing. The roof—as yet unfinished—will be of corrugated iron. The piers are 450 and 385 feet long, and are new. There are six bridges, 40 by 72 feet each, with ample bulk-head space. The waiting-rooms and offices average 26 feet square each, and are to be well farnished and decorated. The cost of the piers, bridges, &c., \$150,000, which, with all the cost of the piers, bridges, &c., \$150,000, which, with all the cost of furnishing, will foot up a total of nearly \$300,000. The piers than it has been at the other office, and even now the number of railroad travelers crossing at this ferry is nearer the the Brooklyn (Eastern District) and of easter access from all points in this city than the lower one. The front of the new building is 100 feet from the street line.

FUNERAL OF THE PRINCE OF BOURBON. The London Times gives the following addi-

tional details of the funeral of Prince Enrique de Bourbon: The cintas (long black ribands attached to the coffin) were borne by four leading Freemasons. Some coffin) were borne by four leading Freemasons. Some few Republican Deputies, 500 or 600 members of the Masonic lodges, walking six abreast, followed; then another band of music, 1,500 to 2,000 citizens, and about 20 carriages closed the procession. As the body left the house the bands played a funeral march, which they changed to the "Marseillaise" on entering the Puerto del Sol and recognizing Don Nicolas Maria Rivero, the present Minister of the Interior, in the balcony of the present Minister of the Interior, in the balcony of the present dimister of the Interior, in the balcony of the present dimister of the Interior, in the balcony of the present dimister of the Interior, in the balcony of the present dimister of the Interior, in the balcony of the present dimister of the Interior, in the balcony of the present diminister of the Interior of the

COURT OF APPEAL -DECISIONS

ALBANY, April. 1 .- In the Court of Appeals, Albany, April 1, 1870: Decisions of the Court of Appeals of causes argued at the January Term, 1870 :

of causes argued at the January Term, 1870;

Judgment Affrenced.—The People agt. Schriver.

Judgment Affrenced with Causa—Sherman agt. Willett: Sherman agt. Britholomew: Carrigan agt. The New York Central Ralirona Co.; McNaucht agt. McClangheer; Abbot agt. Burroughs: Hicks agt. Dorn; Rubinson agt. The International Life Insurance Co.; Van Allen agt. Witt Giano agt. Hall Dresser agt. Batton; Kelly (Sheriff) agt. Downing: Eleton agt. Schilling; Lesiewagt. Johnson: Lockwood agt. Latimer; Baker Litaner; Baker agt. Gebnon: Levin agt. Russel; White agt. Carroli, The People agt. the New York Abbons: Levin agt. Russel; White agt. Carroli, The People agt. the New York, Abbony, and Busfial Telegraph Co., Conhily agt. Britton, Guodrich agt. Russel, Doubleday agt. Drer. Burtis agt. Britton, Guodrich agt. Russel, Doubleday agt. Drer. Burtis agt. Britton agt. the Second National Bank of Rire, Pa., Hutchinson agt. the Market Bank of Troy, Davenpert agt. Kelly (Sheriff), Ruserson agt. Booth. Frose agt. Warren, Guillaume agt. the Hamborg and American Facket Co. Orders affirmed, with costs—In the matter of Gunther agt. Mahony; The People ex rel, Southwick agt. Bristol (Tressurer); Shumway agt. Shumway; Gaseon agt. Mech. Bennett agt. Moorebouse; Toutchlitte agt.

The Rice Divorce Suit for fraud in age, is causing great excite

ment in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22; his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using MacNoLIA BALM upon her face, neck, and but his own age, by using Magnotta Balm upon her face, neck, and hands. Poor youth. He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to he indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the pirture, they should use Lyon's Karmatmon upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft, inturious tresses, they become irresistible.

A Clergyman (who cought to tell the truth), wrote red this room and A Clergyman (she ought to tell the truth), wrote on our scroll: "When I entered hits room and saw on the door 'Teeth extracted absolutely without pair,' I thought it a very bold statement. I can now certify that it is strictly true." COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, 43 Cooper Institute.

The Trophy Tomnto. -Twenty seeds, \$5. Send for circular. Address time E. Waring, jr., Ogden Farm, Newport, R. I.

Tuck Marker Hendquarters for Sewing Machines. "Failer and Barnum and Goodrich." #1 I. W. Barnes, 636 Broadway, N. Y. Wedding and Visiting Cards, Initial Stamping Note Paper.

BEADLESTON—COLWELL—On Thursday evening, March 31, at the Fifth-ave, Brick Charch, by the Rev. J. G. Craighrad, assisted by the Rev. Aifred H. Kelleg, William H. Beadleston of this city to S. Annie, daughter of the late Channesy P. Colwell of Mobile, Ala-MCLFORD-BIGELOW-In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's parents, Thursday, March 31, by the Rev. W. C. Roberts of Kitzabeth Geo. T. Mulford of Kitzabeth to Miss Martha W. Bigelow of Brooklyn.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

DIED.

AVREELL.—In New Haven, Conn., March 29, Rebecca G. Averell, aged 77, reject of Isaac Averell, formerly of that city.

AVERELL—In New-Haven, Conn., March 29, Rebecca G. Averell, aged 77, relict of Isane Averell, farmerly of this city.

BULLWINKLE—At sea, on passage from Cuba, Tuenday, March 15, 1870, after a short illness, Henry F., son of Caraten and Anna M. Bulwinske, in the 22d year of his age.

BRADY—In this city, on Thursday morning, March 31, William V. Brady, in the 29th year of his age.

The resistives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late resistence, 4th Fifth sea, on Saturday, April 2, at 2 p. m.

CASSIDY—On Thursday, March 31, Lettia, widow of the late Caristopher Cassidy, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late resistence, No. 23 Renavick-st., on Saturday, April 2, at 1 o'clock p. m., without further invitation.

COINELL—Suddenly, March 31, Edwin Morgan, second son of Alonso B. and Sien A. Corroll, aged 7 years, Il mouths and 17 days.

The remains will be taken to this ca, N. Y., for interment.

DELAYAN—At the Wooster-Alonse, Danbury, Coun., on Thursday evening, March 31, at 1 o'clock, Col. Daniel K Delayan, late City inspector of the City of New-York, and sen of the late Gen. Daniel Delayan, Constanting S. and Charles H. Delayan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Preshyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Hursdayfs), in Thirteenth-st., a few doors west Sixth-ave., on Monday morning, April 4, at 10) o'clock. The remains will be taken to the family burying ground of the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery for interment.

GRBHARD—At Rome, March 20, after a short illness, Kate, widow of Frederick Charles (Gebbard, and daughter of Thomas K. Davis, of this city.

city.

HARTY-At Mon'to', N. J., on Pridar, April 1, in the TM year of his age. John Hartt, tormerly of Lansingburgh, N. Y.

Funeral from his late residence on Sunday. 3d inst., at 2 o'clock p. in.

Friends of the smally, and of his son-in-law, J. W. Weideneyer, are invited to attend.

rovied to attend.

HOGG—At Bracklyr. N. Y., on Thursday, March 21, 1870, Mary Louise,
daughter of George and Mary Hogg, aged 17 sears and 19 months.
The funeral will take place from St. Matthema's Church, Throop-we,
near behalb-are, on Sounday, April 3, 1870, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend althout further notice.

HAMRISLEY—Wednesday morning, March 20, Elizabeth Hameraley,
wildow of Lewis C. Hamersiey, in the 20th year of her age.
The connections and friends or the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Corace Church, on Saturday, April 2, at 10 a. m.,
without further invitations.

Per sale by all wholesale greecers and wine-dealers.
Sole Agents for U. S., SCHULTZE & TAILER, 40 Beaver 4t. New
York.

Post-Office Notice,—The Maits for Europe during the seek
coming SATERDAY, April 2, will come at this Office on Tuesday Wednosiday, and Saturday, at 12 m., and at all the Statems as follows, year,
without further invitations.

HUNT—At Planting, L. I., March H. Arthur W. Hunt aged 22 years.
The relatives and his lends of the family are invited to attend the fonces at the residence of his father. C. H. Hunt, on Sanday, April 3, at a critical m. His re-interment on Monday.

LAN West.

interment on Monday.

LEAVITT-At Plushing, L. daughter of Morris Franklin, esq. wife of Rafus W. Leavitt. and, daughter of Morris Franklin, esq.

MAYNARD—At Troy N. Y., March ... Pannie, infant daughter of Geo.
W. and Pannie Maynard.
Mayn M. March M. After a linguishing PALMER-At Nice, Prance, on Thursday, March 31, after a linger illuess, Richard S. Palmer, eideat son of Courtlands Palmer, each, this site.

Notice of tuneral bereafter.

SKILIMAN-At Dound Brook, N. J. March 2f, of paralysis, Mea. Scan R. Skiliman, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to arts. If the funeral from the residence of the reminister, L. D. Cook, on Mona 17, the tip limit, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Special Notices.

Phalon's "Vitalin;" Or, Salvation for the Hair.

FOR RESTORING TO GRAY HAIR ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. PHALON'S "VITALIA" differs utterly from all the "dyea," "cob-

orers," and "restorers" (1) in use. It acts on a totally different principle. It is limpid, fragrant, and perfectly innocuous, precipitates of muddy or facculent matter, requires no shaking up, and communo stain to the skin or the liness. No paper curtoin is necess ceal its turbid appearance, for the simple reason that it is not turbid. It s to all intents and purposes a NEW DISCOVERY IS Toiles Chemistry. For sale by all druggists. PHALON & SON, New-York.

PIRST-CLASS MEDAL AND DIPLOMA TO MITCHELL, VANCE & Co.,

597 BROADWAY.

Extracts from the Reports of the Judges at the Thirty eighth Annual Fair of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, held in the City of New York " DEPARTMENT L. GROUP 1.

No. 1,045-Gilt, Brooze, and Marble Clocks, " Exhibited by MITCHELL, VANCE & Co., are very crofitable to

them. For our part, we cannot see wherein they are inferior to the hust foreign importations. " DEPARTMENT IL, GROUP I.

No. 1,046-Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, " Exhibited by the same firm, are beyond comparison-certainly so fa as competition in this Exhibition is concerned.

" No. 1.047-Brunze Figures, Medieval and Architectural Church Fi

tures, Ecclesiastical and other Emblems. " Are also exhibited by MITCHELL, VANCE & Co. Ther bave no competition in this line, and it is perhaps as well that they have none, for we doubt very much the ability of any other firm in the country co peting successfully with them. These articles are all designed with exquisite good taste, and are very superior in point of Snish. Taken together, we consider the EXHIBITION made by this fruito be ONE OF

THE BEST, If not the VERY BEST IN THE WHOLE EXHIBITION,

and take great pleasure in awarding to them a FIRST-CLASS MEDAL

and DIPLOMA." A true copy from the Report on fie.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary, MITCHELL, VANCE & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHANDELIERS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GAS FIXTURES, GILT, BRONZE, AND MARBLE CLOCKS, &c. &c.

SALESROOMS, 597 BROADWAY. MANUFACTORY, Nos. 237, 239, 241, AND 243 TENTE AVE. AND Nos. 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513,

AND \$15 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., N. Y. CITY. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. Por all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs. weed Tonic, for Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Schenck's Mandrake Palls, for Liver Complaint.

These popular medicines have now been before the public nearly

forty years, and the reputation they have attained renders it masters to puff them. Thousands who have been benefited by their use testify to It may be asked, by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these

great remedies. "How do Dr. Schenck's medicines effect their wonderful cures of Communition." The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active, healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and atomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and sinne which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condi-tion of these organs and of the system generally. This along ish state from of these organization of the unhealthy substances named, prevent the proper direction of food, and as a natural consequence create disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

create disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.
Scheock's l'ulmonic Syrup and Seamend Tonic, when taken regularly,
mingle with the food, and the diseases organs, make good, rich blood,
and, as a natural consequence, give firsh and strength to the patient. Lest
the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption.
Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands
are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. Schuuck's remedies, and were

less cases, but who were induced to try Dr. Schuletz research.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis or sent by mail by addressing his Principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth at, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the principal of the Pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the principal of the Pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the principal of the Pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the principal of the Pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the principal of the Pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the principal of the Pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the principal of the Pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Toole, each, \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup and \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup and \$1.50 per both by the pulmonic Syrup a

tle, or \$7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a boz. For sale by E. V. Haughwout & Co., CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST., Will continue for THREE WEEKS only

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES, SILVER PLATED WARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS. CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR PRICES MARKET

AT AND BELOW COST IN PLAIN FIGURES ON EACH ARTICLS. The last invoices they shall receive of CHOICE PARIS AND GERMA GOODS are now being opened.

After 1st May their successors, Mesars. NICOL & DAVIDSON, a coulume the business at 656 Broadway, near Great Jones at

Archer & Pancoast M'Pg Co.

NOS. 70, 72, AND 74 WOOSTER-ST., NEW-YORK. (Between Broome and Spring ats.), where will be found a very extensive assortment of GAS FIXTURES, of every variety and pattern, artistic in design, and superior in fail

The Commencement Exercises of THE WOMAN'S NEB CAL COLLEGE OF THE NEW YORK INFIRMARY will be held; the Hall of the V. M. C. A., corner Twenty-tierdet, and Fourth see, a SATURDAY, April 2 at 30 closely p.m. Addresses will be made by Rev HENRY C. POTTER, D.D., Rev GEOEGE H. HEPWOUTH, and distinguished physicians. The Trustees invite the interest of the public 4

this growing Institution.

The; Union Lengue Club, Madisonave, corner of Tweatr stations, New-York, April 2, 1870.—At the request of the Excentive Committee, I bereby call a meeting of the Union League Club on TRIS (Saturday) EV KNING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the City Charter, now pending thefore the Legislature of the State.

JACKSON 8, NCHULIZ, President Ovington Brothers,
not subjected to the enormous reuts of New-York, are offering

THEIR SPRING IMPORTATIONS, NEW, FRESH, AND BEAUTIFUL, TEN PER CENT LESS THAN NEW-YORK HOUSES.

PARIS GRANITE DINNER SETS, from ... \$12 to \$15
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, from ... 21 to 25
DECORATED DINNER SETS, from ... 50 to 450 ELEGANT STOCK OF BRONZES. Goods delivered in New-York and vicinity. Pulton Ferry care pa

236, 238 AND 240 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN

Quitting the Business.

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